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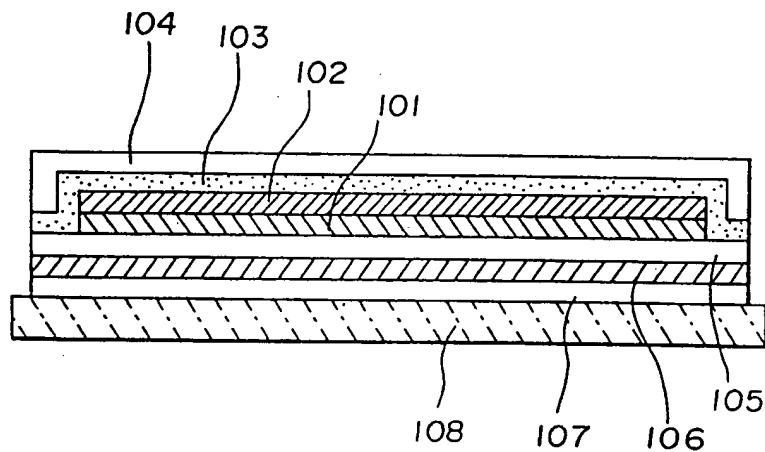
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54 **SOLAR CELL MODULE HAVING EXCELLENT WEATHER RESISTANCE.**

57 A solar cell module in which at least the light receiving surface of a photovoltaic element is coated with a filler containing a vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin. This module is weather proof, heat-resistant and scratchproof, and it has good adhesion to the photovoltaic elements (solar cells). Further, the module can maintain a desired photoelectric conversion efficiency over a long period by minimizing the performance deterioration caused by moisture permeation.

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FIG. 1



BACKGROUND ARTField of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a solar cell module having excellent weather resistance. More particularly, the present invention concerns an improved solar cell module in which at least the light receiving surface of a photovoltaic element (or solar cell) in the solar cell module is coated with a composition containing vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin for achieving a desirable photoelectric conversion efficiency over a long period of time even in a severe environment.

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Related Art

Conventionally, a number of thin film solar cells have been proposed. An amorphous silicon thin film solar cell (a-Si thin film solar cell) is representative of these thin film solar cells. As the a-Si thin film solar cell, there has been known a solar cell having a construction in which an a-Si semiconducting film as a photoelectric conversion element is provided on a conductive substrate made of a metal layer and a transparent conductive layer is provided on the semiconducting film. In the case where the a-Si thin film solar cell having such a construction is used as a power supplying means, differently from a solar cell of a type in which a glass plate is used as a substrate, a light coming-in side surface of the a-Si thin film solar cell is provided with a protective means for protecting the surface, that is, a transparent coating material. As the protective means, there has been known a construction in which a transparent surface resin layer composed of a fluoride polymer thin film such as a fluororesin film or fluororesin paint is provided on the outermost surface side, and a filler composed of various transparent thermoplastic organic resins is provided inside the surface resin layer.

25 More specifically, as the above surface resin layer, there is used a fluororesin film such as a tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer film or a polyvinyl fluoride film. The above filler is interposed between the surface resin layer and the solar cell. As the filler, there is used a resin such as EVA (ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer) or butyral resin. A back face film is provided on the back face of the above conductive substrate of the solar cell by way of the filler. As the back face film, there is used a nylon film, aluminum laminated tedlar film or the like. In addition, the practical solar cell module has a supporting member provided under the back face film by way of the filler.

Accordingly, with respect to the filler interposed between the surface resin layer and the photovoltaic element, the filler interposed between the conductive substrate and the back face film, and the filler interposed between the back face film and the supporting member, each of them requires a function as adhesive, and a function of protecting the photovoltaic element from the outside in terms of scratch and impact.

However, when used in the outdoors for a long period of time (for example, 20 years), the prior art solar cell module having the above coating material composed of the surface resin layer and the filler presents the following disadvantage: namely, unsaturated double bonds are produced in a main chain of the filler resin and they are conjugated; consequently, the solar cell module comes to exhibit a light absorption property in a ultraviolet ray region or in a visible radiation region having a wave length shorter than that of the ultraviolet ray region. In other words, the prior art solar cell module has a disadvantage particularly in terms of weather resistance.

To solve the above-described disadvantage of the prior art solar cell module, Unexamined Japanese Patent No. SHO 58-60579 (hereinafter, referred to as "reference 1") has proposed a technique in which an ethylene series copolymer resin containing a coupling agent and an organic peroxide is used as the resin for the filler of the coating material of the solar cell module. According to the description of the reference 1, as the ethylene series copolymer resin, there may be used ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer (hereinafter, in some cases, referred to as "EVA") containing vinyl acetate in an amount of about 40 wt% or less, preferably, of from 20 to 40 wt%. The reference 1 further describes that the above EVA is excellent in adhesion to a glass white board or polyvinyl fluoride sheet, and in flexibility.

However, to improve the weather resistance of the above EVA, only a ultraviolet ray absorbent or hindered amine is added thereto, and accordingly, even the solar cell module using the improved EVA cannot be expected in weather resistance over a long period of time (for example, 20 years). The EVA also presents another disadvantage in that it easily produces yellowing, to decrease light transmittance, thereby reducing the conversion efficiency of the solar cell module.

This becomes conspicuous, when the solar cell module is used at a high temperature, for example, in the case of a type integrated with a roof member. Namely, it is known that the filler composed of EVA is

more activated to generate yellowing at a module temperature of 80°C or more. In general, the EVA used for the solar cell module is added with stabilizers including a ultraviolet ray absorbent, light stabilizer and oxidation inhibitor; however, these additives tend to be volatilized within 10 years or to be bled-out or decomposed.

As the resin for the filler of the coating material of the solar cell module, butyral resin different from the above-described resin has been known. The butyral resin is relatively good in weather resistance; however, it is relatively high in hygroscopicity, and brings a problem that when a solar cell in the module has a damaged portion, moisture is easier to permeate in the solar cell through the damaged portion. Specifically, there often occurs a phenomenon that by the effect of the moisture thus permeated and the electric field of the solar cell, metal constituting a collecting electrode is repeatedly ionized and precipitated, and it grows in the damaged portion. The progress of this phenomenon (reaction) leads to a problem in producing short-circuit in the solar cell or obstructing the effective fetch of separated charges, resulting in the reduced conversion efficiency. The butyral resin also exhibits irreversible devitrification of significantly reducing transparency (the state not to be returned even by drying), which is a critical defect for the solar cell module.

Other than the above resins, fluororesin has been proposed for the filler of the coating material of the solar cell module. For example, Examined Japanese Patent No. HEI 4-76229 (hereinafter, referred to as "reference 2") describes the construction in which a CdS/CdTe type solar cell module is provided with a protective film composed of a derivative of a resin containing a perphloroalkylene group and active hydrogen. In the reference 2, as the resin containing a perphloroalkylene group and active hydrogen, there is proposed a resin product (trade name: Lumiflon) produced by Asahi Glass Co., Ltd. According to the description of the reference 2, the resin product is a fluorine-containing polymer which has a perphloroalkylene group and pendant active hydrogen, more specifically, an OH group in a molecule, and which generally has a number-average molecular weight in the range of 20,000 to 80,000. This reacts with a compound having a melamine group or isocyanate group to produce the derivative (cross-linked polymer) of the above resin. The reference 2 further describes that the above LUMIFRON is cross-linked by isocyanate or resol type phenol resin, to obtain a protective film excellent in moisture resistance.

Incidentally, in the coating technique using the above cross-linked resin, described in the reference 2, the protective film is required to be positioned on the outermost surface of the solar cell module. Specifically, the pot life of the resin after being added with the above cross-linking agent is generally short, and actually, the pot life is prolonged by protecting the isocyanate by a blocking agent.

However, as described above, in the case of adopting a coating material structure in which the surface resin layer is laminated on a specified resin, the blocking agent is suppressed in dissociation and volatilization upon cross-linking of the resin by the presence of the surface resin layer, which obstructs the progress of the cross-linking reaction. Even when the above resin is cross-linked before the surface resin layer is laminated thereon for accelerating the dissociation and volatilization of the blocking agent, the cross-linked resin is poor in stickiness and adhesiveness, and thereby the lamination is difficult to be performed. In the case of using melamine as the cross-linking agent, there is not known any effective blocking agent; consequently, such a cross-linked resin is required to be used on the outermost surface of the solar cell-module. Incidentally, the surface hardness of the above cross-linked resin is generally as low as about B to H in pencil hardness. The cross-linked resin having such a surface hardness is easily damaged by the contact with sands, dust and the like in the outdoors, and collects contamination and refuse in the damaged portions, thereby generating a phenomenon of shielding sunshine. As for the lamination of the cross-linked resin, while being affected by the laminating manner, only the coating of a paint presents a problem in generating pin holes and the entrapment of refuse thereby causing moisture or oxygen to easily permeate in the photovoltaic element (solar cell). In view of the foregoing, there has been not found a filler made of organic material used for a coating material capable of holding the solar cell module at a high level in the terms of weather resistance and moisture resistance.

Incidentally, the coating material constituted of glass has been considered to be most desirable for solving the problem in terms of yellowing and hygroscopicity of the material, and a technique has been proposed in which the solar cell is encapsulated with glass. This technique, however, has a problem that the coating using glass is poor in flexibility, impact resistance, lightweightness, and reduction in cost; accordingly, it is undesirable for a solar cell having a large area which is used in the outdoors.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present inventors have earnestly studied to solve the above-described problems of the prior art solar cell modules, and accomplished the present invention.

Specifically, the present inventors have examined the above-described problems of the prior arts solar cell modules through various experiments, and found the fact that the above-described problems can be desirably solved by use of a composition containing a vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin is used for a filler of a coating material. On the basis of the knowledge thus obtained, the present invention has been accomplished.

An object of the present invention is to provide a solar cell module being excellent in weather resistance, heat resistance, adhesion to a photovoltaic element (solar cell) and scratch resistance; being capable of minimizing the deterioration in the performance of the solar cell due to moisture permeation; and achieving a desirable photoelectric conversion efficiency over a long period of time.

In the solar cell module of the present invention, at least the light receiving surface side of a photovoltaic element (solar cell) is coated with a filler, and the filler is made of a composition containing a vinylidene fluoride copolymer and an acrylic resin.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic sectional view of one example of a solar cell module according to the present invention; and

FIG. 2 is a schematic sectional view showing the basic construction of one example of a photovoltaic element (solar cell) used in the solar cell module shown in FIG. 1.

#### BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

FIG. 1 is a schematic view showing the construction of a solar cell module of the present invention. In FIG. 1, reference numeral 101 is a conductive substrate; 102 is a photovoltaic element (solar cell); 103 is a filler; and 104 is a surface resin layer. Reference numerals 105, 107 are fillers on the back face; 106 is a back face film; and 108 is a supporting member. A light from the exterior comes in the outermost surface resin 104, and reaches the photovoltaic element (solar cell) 102. The photovoltaic force is fetched to the outside by way of an output terminal (not shown). Here, the filler 103 for coating the light receiving side of the photovoltaic element 102 which is the essential portion of the present invention will be described in detail. The filler 103 is required to cover the irregularities of the surface of the photovoltaic element 102 and to ensure the adhesive strength between the photovoltaic element 102 and the surface resin layer 104. Accordingly, the filler requires weather resistance, heat resistance and moisture resistance over a long period of time, and further it requires thermoplasticity and adhesiveness upon thermo-compression bonding. In the case of a flexible module using a photovoltaic element having a high flexibility, the filler requires a high breaking elongation.

The present inventors have carried out a number of experiments, and found the fact that a specified composition selectively containing vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin is most suitable for the filler 103 capable of satisfying the above requirements.

The filler 103 can be formed in a desirable shape by the known method. The examples of this method may include: a process (i) of heating and melting a composition containing vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin in a sealable vessel, and cooling and hardening the composition on the photovoltaic element 102; a process (ii) of dissolving a composition containing vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin in a solvent such as acetone, tetrahydrofuran, methyl ethyl ketone, dimethyl formamide, dimethyl acetoamide, tetramethylurea, and trimethylphosphate, coating the surface of the photovoltaic element 102 with the solution thus obtained, and hardening the composition containing vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin; and a process (iii) of uniformly coating the whole surface of the photovoltaic element 102 with a powder mixture of a vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin using an electrostatic powder coater of corona charging type or frictional charging type, and melting and fusing the coated powder mixture and hardening it. In the process (iii), the average particle size of the powder is preferably in the range of from 5 to 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . Of these processes, (iii) is effective for the photovoltaic element having a large area. In the composition of the filler 103 containing vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin, the mixing ratio in weight between vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin is preferably in the range of from 1/9 to 4/6. The composition having the above mixing ratio can form a filler excellent in breaking elongation.

When the mixing ratio is less than 1/9, the vinylidene fluoride copolymer cannot be expected in terms of weather resistance, or the acrylic resin becomes poor in flexibility. On the other hand, when the mixing ratio is more than 4/6, the composition is sufficient in weather resistance; however, it requires the temperature of 200°C or more upon thermo-compression bonding, and brings a problem that an organic

resin used for a collecting electrode is excessively cross-linked or deteriorated by oxidation: In this case, although exhibiting thermoplasticity, the composition is insufficient in adhesion to the photovoltaic element or surface resin layer.

Additionally, in the case where a plurality of photovoltaic elements are electrically connected to each other by low melting metal or the like, there often occurs a problem that the electric resistance is increased at the temperature (200 °C or more) upon the thermo-compression bonding.

A vinylidene fluoride monomer of the vinylidene fluoride copolymer used in the present invention is limited to a type capable of being copolymerized with extremely high polarity. In other words, the vinylidene fluoride copolymer used in the present invention mainly contains polyvinylidene fluoride, and it is obtained by polymerization of the polyvinylidene fluoride with hexafluoropropylene. It may be obtained by polymerization of the polyvinylidene fluoride with tetrafluoroethylene. In this case, the copolymer thus obtained can ensure a high strength. Other than these monomers capable of being copolymerized, there may be used fluoroalkylvinylether and hexafluoroisobutylene. To impart both high strength and flexibility, it is desirable to blend a graft copolymer obtained vinyl monomer having functions of chlorotrifluoroethylene and peroxide with the polyvinylidene fluoride copolymer. The molecular weight of the polyvinylidene fluoride copolymer may be specified to be in the range of 1 to 500,000. In the case where as one of methods of manufacturing the solar cell module of the present invention, the copolymer is dissolved in solvent and then form a film or it is applied and dried on a photovoltaic element, to thus immediately form a filler, it is desirable to perform ternary-copolymerization between polyvinylidene fluoride, hexafluoropropylene and tetrafluoroethylene for increasing the solubility against the solvent,

In the case where the filler is obtained by forming a film using a specified solution or by coating and drying the solution, polyvinylidene fluoride, hexafluoropropylene and tetrafluoroethylene may be ternary-copolymerized. In this case, the solution is improved in solubility, and thus it can form a desirable filler.

The acrylic resin used for forming the filler 103 of the present invention will be described. The acrylic resin is not particularly limited, but it is preferably excellent in weather resistance. The specific examples of main monomer constituting the acrylic resin include methyl (meta) acrylate, ethyl (meta) acrylate, 2-propyl (meta) acrylate, and n-propyl (meta) acrylate. In the case where the filler 103 requires flexibility, the above monomer can be copolymerized with butyl (meta) acrylate, 2-ethyl hexyl (meta) acrylate or the like. To reduce the hygroscopicity of acrylic resin, the above monomer can be copolymerized with styrene. The molecular weight of such an acrylic resin is preferably in the range of from 20,000 to 500,000.

The filler 103 preferably has an acid component for increasing adhesion to both the photovoltaic element 102 and the surface resin layer 104. In terms of acid value, it is preferably in the range of from 5 to 50. Here, the "acid value" is the amount of free acid in a resin or the like, and it is represented by mg of potassium hydroxide required for neutralizing the free acid contained in a sample in an amount of 1 g. When the acid value is less than 5, the effect of the acid component contained in the filler is poor. On the other hand, when it is more than 50, the above adhesion is sufficiently expected; however, the hygroscopicity degree is increased and the reliability of the photovoltaic element 102 is reduced. In this case, there occurs a problem that the transparent conductive layer 204 is etched by the acid component. To introduce the acid component in the filler 103, there may be used methods: of copolymerizing a monomer containing acid with the acrylic resin which is a secondary component of the filler 103; and of adding a resin containing acid as a third component to the filler 103.

In the former method, a monomer containing acid is copolymerized with the acrylic resin as the second component of the filler. Specifically, the monomer of the acrylic resin is copolymerized with (meta) acrylic acid or with maleic anhydride and phthalic anhydride, followed by ring-opening using water. In the latter method, the resin as the third component is added with the acrylic resin as the second component. The specific examples of the third component resin include a ring-opened styrene- maleic anhydride copolymer or ring-opened isobutylene- maleic anhydride copolymer. Moreover, there may be used a resin in which (meta) acrylic acid is block- or graft- copolymerized therewith.

The block or graft copolymer is superior to the random copolymer in the adhesion of the filler 103 to the surface resin layer 104 or photovoltaic element 102.

The cross-linking of the filler 103 will be described below. From the viewpoint of the operational environment of a solar cell module, it is desirable to cross-link the filler 103. Specifically, in the solar cell module, the filler 103 is required to be strongly bonded with the photovoltaic element 102 and the surface resin layer 104 at a high temperature over a long period of time. The filler 103 is preferably cross-linked for preventing the softening thereof by the heat of sunshine or the separation thereof from the end portion of the module.

The cross-linking of the filler 103 is generally performed by way of isocyanate, melamine, or organic peroxide. A cross-linking agent used in the present invention must be sufficiently long in pot life and be

speedy in the cross-linking reaction. Furthermore, the cross-linking agent is preferably of a type capable of eliminating or minimizing matters to be separated therefrom when the surface resin layer 104 is laminated on the filler 103. As the cross-linking agent capable of satisfying such requirements, there may be used organic peroxide. The function of the organic peroxide will be described below. The cross-linking by the organic peroxide is performed by a method wherein free radicals generated from the organic peroxide take out hydrogen from the resin and thus form the C-C bonding. As is well-known, the activation of the organic oxide is performed by thermal decomposition, redox decomposition and ion decomposition, of which the thermal decomposition is most preferable. As the organic peroxide, there may be used a hydroperoxide series, dialkyl (allyl) peroxide series, diacyl peroxide series, peroxyketal series, peroxyester series, peroxy-carbonate series, or ketone peroxide series.

The specific examples of the hydroperoxide series include: t-butyl peroxide; 1, 1, 3, 3-tetramethylbutyl peroxide; p-menthane hydroperoxide; cumene hydroperoxide; p-thymene hydroperoxide; diisopropylbenzene peroxide; 2, 5-dimethylhexane-2,5-dihydroperoxide; cyclohexane peroxide; and 3, 3, 5-trimethylhexanone peroxide.

The specific examples of the dialkyl (allyl) peroxide include: di-t-butyl peroxide; dicumyl peroxide; and t-butylcumyl peroxide.

The specific examples of the diacyl peroxide series include: diacetyl peroxide; dipropionyl peroxide; diisobutyryl peroxide; dioctanoyl peroxide; didecanoyl peroxide; dilauroyl peroxide; bis (3, 3, 5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide; benzoyl peroxide; m-toluic peroxide; p-chlorobenzoyl peroxide; 2-4-dichlorobenzoyl peroxide; and peroxy succinic acid.

The specific examples of the peroxyketal series include: 2-2-di-t-butyl peroxybutane; 1-1-di-t-butyl peroxycyclohexane; 1-1-di-(t-butylperoxy)-3, 3, 5-trimethylcyclohexane; 2, 5-dimethyl-2, 5-di (t-butylperoxy) hexane; 2, 5-dimethyl-2, 5-di (t-butylperoxy) hexyne-3; 1-3-di (t-butylperoxyisopropyl) benzene; 2, 5-dimethyl-2, 5-dibenzoylperoxyhexane; 2, 5-dimethyl-2, 5-di (peroxybenzoyl) hexyne-3; n-butyl-4, 4-bis (t-butylperoxy) valerate.

The specific examples of the peroxyester series include: t-butylperoxyacetate; t-butylperoxyisobutylate; t-butylperoxypivalate; t-butylperoxyneodecanoate; t-butylperoxy-3, 3, 5-trimethylhexanoate; t-butylperoxy-2-ethylhexanoate; (1, 1, 3, 3-tetramethylbutylperoxy)-2-ethylhexanoate; t-butylperoxylaurate; t-butylperoxybezoate; di (t-butylperoxy) adipate; 2, 5-dimethyl-2, 5-di (peroxy-2-ethylhexanoyl) hexane; di (t-butylperoxy) isophthalate; t-butylperoxymaleate, and acetylcyclohexylsulfonyle peroxide.

The specific examples of the peroxy carbonate series include: t-butylperoxyisopropyl carbonate; di-n-propylperoxy dicarbonate; di-sec-butylperoxy dicarbonate; di (isopropylperoxy) dicarbonate; di (2-ethylhexylperoxy) dicarbonate; di (2-ethoxyethylperoxy) dicarbonate; di (methoxyisopropylperoxy) dicarbonate; di (3-methoxybutylperoxy) dicarbonate; and bis-(4-t-butylcyclohexylperoxy) dicarbonate.

The specific examples of the ketone peroxide series include: acetylacetone peroxide; methylethylketone peroxide; methyisobutylketone peroxide; and ketone peroxide. In addition, vinyltris (t-butylperoxy) silane may be used.

The added amount of the above-described organic peroxide is preferably in the range of 0.1 to 5% relative to the amount of the filler 103. The organic peroxide is mixed with the filler 103, and the mixture is hot-pressed, which is accompanied by the cross-linking and the thermo-compression bonding of the solar cell module. The heating temperature and the heating time in the above hot-pressing can be determined depending on the thermal decomposition temperature characteristic of each organic peroxide. In general, the heating is performed by selecting the heating temperature and the heating time such that the thermal composition progresses by 90%, preferably, 95% or more. The pressing is performed by use of hot-roll or hot-press. Alternatively, the pressure inside the system is reduced using an air bag-like jig and the pressing is performed by the atmospheric pressure.

To make effective the above cross-linking reaction, there may be used triallylcyanurate as a cross-linking agent. The added amount thereof is preferably in the range of 0.1 to 5% relative to the amount of the filler 103.

To further enhance the adhesive force of the filler 103 to the photovoltaic element 102 or the surface resin layer 104, a silane coupling agent may be added to the filler 103. The specific examples of the silane coupling agent include: vinyltrichlorosilane; vinyltris ( $\beta$ -methoxyethoxy) silane; vinyltriethoxysilane; vinyltrimethoxysilane;  $\gamma$ -methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane;  $\beta$ -(3, 4-epoxycyclohexyl) ethyltrimethoxysilane;  $\gamma$ -glycidoxypropylmethylmethoxysilane; N- $\beta$  (aminoethyl)- $\gamma$ -aminopropyltrimethoxysilane; N- $\beta$  (aminoethyl)- $\gamma$ -aminopropylmethylmethoxysilane;  $\gamma$ -aminopropyltriethoxysilane; N-phenyl- $\gamma$ -aminopropyltrimethoxysilane;  $\gamma$ -mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane; and  $\gamma$ -chloropropyltrimethoxysilane.

The added amount of the silane coupling agent is preferably in the range of from 0.01 to 5% relative to the amount of the filler 103. When it is less than 0.01%, the effect of the silane coupling agent cannot be

expected. When it is more than 5%, the effect is saturated, and the mechanical strength of the filler 103 is possibly reduced because of the increased amount of low molecular component.

The material of the filler 103 used in the present invention is excellent in weather resistance; however, to further improve the weather resistance, or to protect the lower layer of the filler 103, a ultraviolet ray absorbent may be added into the filler 103. As the ultraviolet ray absorbent, there may be used the known salicylate series, benzophenone series, benzotriazole series and cyanoacrylate series.

The specific examples of the salicylate series include: phenylsalicylate; p-tert-butylphenylsalicylate; and p-octylphenylsalicylate.

The specific samples of the benzophenone series include: 2-4-dihydroxybenzophenone; 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone; 2-hydroxy-4-octyloxybenzophenone; 2-hydroxy-4-dodecyloxybenzophenone; 2-2'-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone; 2, 2'-dihydroxy-4, 4'-dimethoxybenzophenone; 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-5-sulfobenzophenone; and bis (2-methoxy-4-hydroxy-5-benzophenone).

The specific examples of the benzotriazole series include: 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl) benzotriazole; 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-tert-butylphenyl) benzotriazole; 2-(2'-hydroxy-3', 5'-di-tert-butylphenyl) benzotriazole; 2-(2'-hydroxy-3'-tert-butyl-5-methylphenyl)-5-chlorobenzotriazole; 2-(2'-hydroxy-3', 5'-di-tert-butylphenyl)-5-chlorobenzotriazole; 2-(2'-hydroxy-3', 5'-di-tert-amylphenyl) benzotriazole; 2-{2'-hydroxy-3'-(3'', 4'', 5'', 6''-tetrahydrophthalimidemethyl)-5'-methylphenyl} benzotriazole; and 2, 2-methylenebis {4-(1, 1, 3, 3-tetramethylbutyl)-6-(2H-benzotriazole-2-yl) phenol}.

The specific examples of the cyanoacrylate series include: 2-ethylhexyl-2-cyano-3, 3'-diphenylacrylate; and ethyl-2-cyano-3,3'-diphenylacrylate. One kind or more of the above ultraviolet ray absorbents may be added.

To enhance weather resistance, a hindered amine series photo-stabilizer may be used, other than the above ultraviolet absorbent. Differently from the ultraviolet ray absorbent, the hindered amine series photo-stabilizer does not absorb any ultraviolet ray, but it exhibits a significant synergistic effect in combination with the ultraviolet ray absorbent. Of course, other photo-stabilizers than the hindered amine series are known to act as the photo-stabilizer; however, they are often colored and thus not desirable for the filler 103 of the present invention. The specific examples of the hindered amine series photo-stabilizer include: succindimethyl-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-hydroxy-2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethylpiperidine polycondensation; poly [{6-(1, 1, 3, 3-tetramethylbutyl) amino-1, 3, 5-triazine-2, 4-diyl} {(2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) imino} hexamethylene {(2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) imino}]; N,N'-bis (3-aminopropyl) ethylenediamine-2, 4-bis-[N-butyl-N-(1, 2, 2, 6, 6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) amino]-6-chloro-1, 3, 5-triazine condensation; bis (2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate; and 2-(3, 5-di-tert-4-hydroxybenzyl)-2-n-butylmalonic bis (1, 2, 2, 6, 6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl).

In general, fluoro-resin seems to be slightly poor in heat resistance as compared with the weather resistance; accordingly it is preferably added with an oxidation inhibitor. As the oxidation inhibitor, there may be used a monophenol series, bisphenol series, high molecular phenol series, sulfur series or phosphoric acid series.

The specific examples of the monophenol series include: 2, 6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol; butyllic hydroxylanisole; and 2, 6-di-tert-butyl-4-ethylphenol.

The specific examples of the bisphenol series include: 2, 2'-methylene-bis-(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol); 2, 2'-methylene-bis-(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol); 4, 4'-thiobis (3-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol); 4, 4'-butylidene-bis-(3-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol); 3, 9-bis-[[1, 1-dimethyl-2-{ $\beta$ -(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl) propionyloxy} ethyl-2, 4, 8, 10-tetraoxaspiro]-5,5-undecane,

The specific examples of the high molecular phenol series include: 1, 1, 3-tris(2-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-tert-butylphenyl) butane; 1, 3, 5-trimethyl-2, 4, 6-tris (3, 5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl) benzene; tetrakis-{methylene-3-(3', 5'-di-tert-butyl-4'-hydroxyphenyl) propionate} methane; bis {(3, 3'-bis-4'-hydroxy-3'-tert-butylphenyl) butyllic acid} glycolester; 1, 3, 5-tris (3', 5'-di-tert-butyl-4'-hydroxybenzyl)-s-triazine-2, 4, 6-(1H, 3H, 5H) trione; and triphenol (vitamin E).

The specific examples of the sulfur series include: dilaurylthiopropionate; dimyristylthiodipropionate; and distearylthiopropionate.

The specific examples of the phosphoric acid series include: triphenylphosphite; diphenylisodecylphosphite; phenyldiisodecylphosphite; 4-4'-butylidene-bis-(3-methyl-6-tert-butylphenyl-di-tridecyl) phosphite; cyclicneopentametetrailbis (octadecylphosphite); tris (mono and/or di) phenylphosphite; diisodecylpentamerythritoldiphosphite; 9-10-dihydro-9-oxa-10-phosphaphenanthrene-10-oxide; 10-(3, 5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)-9, 10-dihydro-9-oxa-10-phosphaphenanthrene-10-oxide; 10-desiloxy-9, 10-dihydro-9-oxa-10-phosphaphenanthrene; cyclicneopentametetrailbis (2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) phosphite; cyclicneopentametetrailbis (2, 6-di-tert-methylphenyl) phosphite; 2, 2-methylenebis (4, 6-tert-butylphenyl) octylphosphite.



From the viewpoint of the operational environment of the solar cell module, it is desirable to use the ultraviolet ray absorbent, photo-stabilizer and oxidation inhibitor, each of which is low in volatility.

The surface resin layer 104 used in the present invention will be described below. Since being positioned on the outermost layer of the solar cell module, the surface resin layer 104 is required to ensure the long-term reliability of the solar cell module during exposure in the outdoors, as well as weather resistance, water repellency, contamination resistance, and mechanical strength.

The material of the surface resin layer 104 in the present invention preferably contains fluorine element in an amount of 38 to 60%. The specific examples of the material include vinylidene fluoride copolymer and tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer. The homopolymer, polyvinylidene fluoride contains fluorine in an amount of 56%, and to adjust surface hardness, flexibility, transparency and cost, acrylic resin may be added thereto. The mixing ratio (in weight) between vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin is preferable in the range of from 10/0 to 7/3. When it is less than 7/3, the surface resin layer 104 is difficult to satisfy the expected weather resistance. When it is 7/3, the content of fluorine becomes about 39%. In the case of using tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer, which is a ternary copolymer, the content of fluorine becomes 56%. Tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer exhibits embrittlement in a specified high temperature region. To solve such a problem, vinyl ether or vinyl ester monomer as a third component may be copolymerized. Vinylidene fluoride copolymer is superior to tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer in weather resistance. In view of both weather resistance and mechanical strength, tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer is superior to vinylidene fluoride copolymer.

To improve adhesion between the filler 103 and the surface resin layer 104, the surface resin layer 104 is preferably subjected to corona treatment or plasma treatment.

The solar cell module of the present invention tends to be used in the state being fixed on a roof or the like. In this case, the solar cell module is often folded at its end portion. Upon folding of the solar cell module, the surface resin layer is also extended, and in some cases it causes breaking or cracking at the folded portion of the surface resin layer. To prevent this problem, the tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer is desirable not to be oriented.

The feature of a uniaxial-orientated film lies in that, in the orientated direction, it is lower in breaking elongation, being higher in breaking strength, and is lower in hygroscopicity, than in the non-orientated direction and in a non-orientated film. However, when being folded, the uniaxial-oriented film causes breaking or cracking at the folded portion. To prevent such a failure due to the folding, the uniaxial-oriented film is required to be folded at a large curvature or to be folded while being heated, thus taking a lot of labor. This complicated operation can be eliminated by use of a non-oriented film.

The photovoltaic element 102 (solar cell) used in the solar cell module of the present invention will be described. The photovoltaic element 102 is formed of a semiconductor photoactive layer as a photoelectric conversion member on the conductive substrate 101.

FIG. 2 shows the schematic construction of the photovoltaic element (solar cell). In FIG. 2, reference numeral 201 is a conductive substrate; 202 is a back face reflection layer; 203 is a semiconductor photoactive layer; 204 is a transparent conductive layer; 205 is a collecting electrode; and 206 is an output terminal. The conductive substrate 201 has a function as the base of the photovoltaic element and also has a function as the lower electrode. The specific examples of the material of the conductive substrate 201 include silicon, tantalum, molybdenum, tungsten, stainless steel, aluminum, copper, titanium, a carbon sheet, lead plated steel sheet, and resin film or ceramics formed with a conductive layer.

The back face reflection layer 202 on the conductive substrate 201 may be formed of a metal layer, a metal oxide layer, or a laminated structure of a metal layer and a metal oxide layer. The metal layer can be formed of Ti, Cr, Mo, W, Al, Ag or Ni. The metal oxide layer can be formed of ZnO, TiO<sub>2</sub> or SnO<sub>2</sub>. The metal layer and the metal oxide layer can be formed by resistance heating deposition, electron beam deposition or sputtering.

The back face reflection layer 202 may be constructed to have the surface with irregularities. In this case, the light absorption is increased at the semiconductor photoactive layer. The back face reflection layer having such a surface with irregularities can be formed by a method, for example ZnO are irregularly formed on an Ag layer having a smooth surface.

The semiconductor photoactive layer 203 is intended to perform photoelectric conversion. The semiconductor photoactive layer may be formed of a single crystal silicon semiconductor, non-single crystal silicon semiconductor (for example, amorphous silicon semiconductor or polycrystalline silicon semiconductor), and a compound semiconductor (for example, CuInSe<sub>2</sub>, CuInS<sub>2</sub>, GaAs, CdS/Cu<sub>2</sub>S, CdS/CdTe, CdS/InP, or CdTe/Cu<sub>2</sub>Te). The semiconductor photoactive layer formed of either of the above semiconductors has a laminated structure with a pn junction, pin junction or Schottky junction.

The above semiconductor photoactive layer can be formed by the known film forming method. For example, the semiconductor photoactive layer composed of an amorphous silicon semiconductor can be formed by the known RF plasma CVD or microwave plasma CVD using a suitable source gas such as silane gas. In the case of forming a polycrystalline semiconductor layer, it can be formed by a method of  
 5 preparing molten silicon or molten silicon germanium and forming a film thereof; or preparing amorphous silicon material or amorphous silicon germanium and forming a film thereof by heat-treatment.

In the case where the semiconductor photoactive layer is formed of the above-described compound semiconductor, it can be formed by the known ion plating, electron beam deposition, vacuum deposition, sputtering or electrolytic deposition.

10 The transparent conductive layer 204 serves as the upper electrode of the solar cell. In the case where the sheet resistance of the semiconductor photoactive layer is sufficiently low, the transparent conductive layer is not required to be provided. The specific examples of the material of the transparent conductive layer 204 include  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{SnO}_2$ ,  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$ - $\text{SnO}_3$ - $\text{SnO}_2$  (ITO),  $\text{ZnO}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Cd}_2\text{SnO}_4$ , and a crystalline semiconductor highly doped with impurities. The transparent conductive layer can be formed by resistance heating  
 15 deposition, sputtering, spraying, CVD or impurity diffusion. The transparent conductive layer 204 preferably has a film thickness capable of achieving the function of the reflection preventive film. In general, the film thickness thereof is preferably in the range of from 50 to 300 nm.

A grid-like collecting electrode (grid) 205 is preferably provided on the transparent conductive layer 204 for effectively collecting a current. The specific examples of the material of the collecting electrode 205  
 20 include Ti, Cr, Mo, W, Al, Ag, Ni, Cu, Sn; or a conductive member which is typically formed of silver paste or carbon paste. The collecting electrode can be formed by a method of carrying out sputtering, resistance heating, or CVD using a mask pattern; depositing a metal film over the surface and etching the unnecessary portion for patterning; directly forming a grid electrode pattern by photo-CVD; forming a pattern mask being negative to a grid electrode pattern, followed by plating; or printing conductive paste. The conductive paste  
 25 is usually of a type in which fine powdery silver, gold, nickel or carbon is dispersed in binder resin. The specific examples of this binder resin include polyester resin, epoxy resin, acrylic resin, alkyd resin, polyvinylacetate resin, rubber, urethane resin and phenol resin. Other than this, a wire made of a metal such as Cu may be provided on the transparent conductive layer 204.

The output terminals 206 are intended to fetch the photovoltaic force. They are attached to the  
 30 conductive substrate 201 and the collecting electrode 205, respectively. A metal piece such as a copper tab may be connected to the conductive substrate 201 by spot welding or soldering. On the other hand, a metal may be electrically connected to the collecting electrode 205 by means of conductive paste or solder.

A plurality of the photovoltaic elements (solar cells) 102 may be provided. In this case, these photovoltaic elements are connected in series or in parallel according to the desirable voltage or current.  
 35 The photovoltaic elements can be integrated on an insulated substrate, to thus obtain a desirable voltage or current.

The back face film 106 is used for keeping the electric insulation between the conductive substrate 101 of the photovoltaic element 102 and the exterior. The back face film is preferably made of a flexible material which ensures sufficient electric insulation with the conductive substrate 101 of the photovoltaic element,  
 40 being excellent in a long-term durability, and withstands heat expansion and heat contraction. As the material, there may be used nylon and polyethylene terephthalate. The thickness of the back face film 106 is usually in the range of from 10 to 500  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The back face fillers 105, 107 are intended to improve adhesion to the conductive substrate 101, back face film 106 and reinforcing plate 108. The fillers 105, 107 are preferably made of a flexible material which  
 45 ensures sufficient adhesion with the above components, being excellent in long-term durability, and withstands heat expansion and heat contraction. The preferred examples of the material include a hot melt material such as EVA or butyral resin, adhesive double coated tape, and epoxy based adhesive having flexibility. In a solar cell module used at a high temperature environment, for example, in a type integrated with a roof material, the back face filler is preferably cross-linked for ensuring the adhesion at the high  
 50 temperature environment. In the case where EVA is used for the back face filler, it may be cross-linked using organic peroxide. The thickness of the back face filler is preferably in the range of from 150  $\mu\text{m}$  to 2 mm.

On the outside of the back face coating film 106, a reinforcing material 108 may be stuck for reinforcing the mechanical strength of the solar cell module or preventing deformation and camber due to temperature  
 55 change. As the reinforcing material, there may be used a steel plate, precoat steel plate, plastic plate, and FRP (glass fiber reinforced plastic).

Hereinafter, the present invention will be more fully described by way of the following examples, which are not intended to restrict the scope of the present invention. In addition, in the following description, the

term "parts" means "parts by weight".

#### Example 1

5 In this example, a solar cell module having the construction shown in FIG. 1 was prepared. First, a photovoltaic element (solar cell) having the construction shown in FIG. 2 was prepared as follows. An Al layer (film thickness: 5000 Å) and ZnO layer (film thickness: 5000 Å, as a back face reflection layer 202, were sequentially formed on a cleaned stainless steel substrate 201 by sputtering. Subsequently, an n-type a-Si layer (source gas: mixed gas of SiH<sub>4</sub>, PH<sub>3</sub>, and H<sub>2</sub>), i-type a-Si layer (source gas: mixed gas of SiH<sub>4</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>) and p-type microcrystal  $\mu$ c-Si layer (source gas: mixed gas of SiH<sub>4</sub>, BF<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>) were formed by plasma CVD, to thus obtain a tandem type a-Si photoelectric conversion semiconductor layer 203 having a layer construction of n-layer (film thickness: 150 Å)/i-layer (film thickness: 4000 Å)/p-layer (film thickness: 100 Å)/n-layer (film thickness: 100 Å)/i-layer (film thickness: 800 Å)/p-layer (film thickness: 100 Å).

15 An In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thin film (film thickness: 700 Å) as a transparent conductive layer 204 was then formed by deposition of In under an O<sub>2</sub> atmosphere by resistance-heating. Subsequently, a grid-type collecting electrode 205 was formed by screen printing of silver paste. Finally, a copper tab as a minus side terminal was attached on the stainless steel substrate using Stainless steel solder; while a tape of tin foil as a plus side terminal was attached on the collecting electrode by means of conductive adhesive, to form output terminals 206. The photovoltaic element (solar cell) 102 was thus obtained.

20 A filler 103 to be provided on the light receiving surface side of the photovoltaic element 102 was prepared as follows. Sheets of vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin were cut into pellets each having a size of several mm × several mm. The pellets were put and kneaded in a hopper of an extruder including a screw and a cylinder for performing melting, degassing and extrusion, thus obtaining a kneaded mixture of vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin [polyvinylidene fluoride: acrylic resin = 3:7 (wt%)]. Subsequently, 100 parts of the kneaded mixture; 10 parts of a block polymer as an acid component {trade name: Modiper H500, produced by NIPPON OIL & FATS, acid value: 120, no solvent (dried by wind)}; 0.3 parts of 2-hydroxy-4-octoxybenzophenone as a ultraviolet ray absorbent; 0.1 parts of bis (2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl-4-piperidine) sebacate as a photo-stabilizer; 0.2 parts of tris (mono and/or di-nonylphenyl) phosphite as an oxidation inhibitor;  $\gamma$ -metacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane as a silane coupling agent, and 1.5 parts of 2, 5-dimethyl-2.5-bis (tert-peroxy) hexane as a cross-linking agent were mixed with each other. The mixture was extruded at 220 °C by an extruder (trade name: GPD, produced by YURI ROLL Sha) at 220 °C, thus obtaining a film having a thickness of 250  $\mu$ m which is used as a surface filler. The acid value of the film thus obtain was 11.

A solar cell module was prepared using the photovoltaic element 102 and the filler as follows.

35 A galvanized steel plate (0.8 mm thick) as a reinforcing plate 108; a 460  $\mu$ m thick filler as a back face filler 107 {prepared in the same manner as in the filler 103 except that the composition of vinylidene fluoride/acrylic resin was replaced by EVA (ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer) in the same amount and the acid component reducing the characteristics of the EVA was not used}; nylon (trade name: DARTEC, produced by Du Pont Company, thickness: 75  $\mu$ m) as a back face film 106, and EVA (described above) as a back surface filler 105 were laminated in this order on the back face of the conductive substrate 102 of the obtained photovoltaic element 101 from the lower side.

45 Next, the above film formed of the composition of vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin as the filler 103 and tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer (non-oriented film, thickness: 50  $\mu$ m) as the surface resin layer 104 were laminated in this order on the light receiving surface side of the photovoltaic element 102 from the lower side. The laminated product thus obtained was put between an aluminum plate surrounded by an O-ring and a 2 mm thick silicon rubber, the space therebetween being reduced in pressure up to 700 mmHg using a vacuum pump, and the laminated product was heated at 170 °C for 30 min in an oven, thus obtaining a solar cell module in which the coating material was integrated with the photovoltaic element,

50 By the above procedure, 21 pieces of solar cell modules each having a size of 30 mm × 60 mm (having the photovoltaic element 102 with a size of 20 mm × 45 mm) (hereinafter, referred to as "solar cell module sample A"); and 4 pieces of solar cell modules each having a size of 290 mm × 400 mm (having the photovoltaic element 102 with a size of 240 mm × 400 mm) (hereinafter, referred to as "solar cell module sample B") were obtained.

55

### Example 2

In this example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1, except that a polyvinylidene fluoride film (non-oriented film, thickness: 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ) was used for the surface resin layer.

### Example 3

In this example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1, except that the silane coupling agent was not added into the surface side filler.

### Example 4

In this example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1, except that the silane coupling agent and the cross-linking agent were not added into the surface side filler.

### Example 5

In this example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1, except that 10 parts of half-esterificated styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer (trade name: SMA RESIN 1440, produced by ARCO CHEMICAL, Co., Ltd.) was used as the acid component, and the silane coupling agent and the cross-linking agent were not added into the surface side filler. In addition, the acid value of the filler 103 was 21.

### Example 6

In this example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 5, except that the content of the half-esterificated styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer (trade name: SMA RESIN 1440, produced by ARCO CHEMICAL Co.) was reduced into one part. In addition, the acid value of the filler 103 was 2.0.

### Example 7

In this example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1, except that the surface side filler in Example 1 was changed as follows: namely, 30 parts of the kneaded composition of polyvinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin (weight ratio of polyvinylidene fluoride/acrylic resin: 3/7) formed in the same manner as in Example 1; and 70 parts of polymethylmethacrylate as acrylic resin were mixed, and the mixture was extruded at 200 °C using the extruder (trade name: GPD, produced by YURI ROLL MACHINE Co.), thus obtaining a 250  $\mu\text{m}$  thick surface side filler.

### Example 8

In this example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1, except that the surface side filler in Example 1 was changed as follows: namely, 60 parts of the kneaded composition of polyvinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin (weight ratio of polyvinylidene fluoride/acrylic resin: 7/3) formed in the same manner as in Example 1; and 40 parts of polymethylmethacrylate as acrylic resin were mixed, and the mixture was extruded at 240 °C using the extruder (trade name: GPD, produced by YURI ROLL Sha), thus obtaining a 250  $\mu\text{m}$  thick surface side filler.

### Example 9

In this example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1, except that 30 parts of polyvinylidene fluoride copolymer, 70 parts of acrylic resin, 10 parts of an acid component, 0.3 parts of a ultraviolet ray absorbent, 0.1 parts of

photo-stabilizer, 0.2 parts of oxidation inhibitor, one part of a silane coupling agent, and 1.5 parts of a cross-linking agent were dissolved in 900 g of dimethylformaldehyde, and the resin solution thus obtained was repeatedly applied on a solar cell by means of a wire bar and dried (150 °) by 10 times, thus forming a 250  $\mu\text{m}$  thick filler on the solar cell.

#### Example 10

In this example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1, except that 30 parts of polyvinylidene fluoride copolymer, 70 parts of acrylic resin, 10 parts of an acid component, 0.3 parts of a ultraviolet ray absorbent, 0.1 parts of photo-stabilizer, 0.2 parts of oxidation inhibitor, one part of a silane coupling agent, and 1.5 parts of a cross-linking agent were dissolved in 900 g of dimethylformaldehyde, and the resin solution thus obtained was applied on the surface of tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer which was subjected to corona treatment by means of a curtain flow coater and dried at a temperature between 80 °C and 200 °C for one hour, thus forming a filler having a thickness after drying of 250  $\mu\text{m}$  and a surface film.

#### Example 11

In this example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1, except that pellets (about 2 mm  $\times$  2 mm) of polyvinylidene fluoride copolymer containing various additives and pellets (about 2 mm  $\times$  2 mm) of acrylic resin containing various additives were prepared and pulverized by a crusher, respectively, thus obtaining two kinds of powders each having an average particle size of 60  $\mu\text{m}$ . Each of the powders was classified using a wire-netting mesh having each opening of 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , to thus obtain a powder having an average particle size of 25  $\mu\text{m}$ . The classified powders of two kinds were mixed using a mixer, thus obtaining a powder paint. This paint was applied on a solar cell using a powder coater (100 PLUS II GUN SYSTEM, produced by NODSON Co.) (in this case, distance between slab and gun: 30 cm, voltage applied to gun: -50 kV).

#### Comparative Example 1

In this comparative example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1, except that the material of the surface side filler was changed into EVA (the same as that of the back face filler).

#### Comparative Example 2

In this comparative example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1, except that the material of the surface side filler was changed into butyral resin (thickness: 500  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

#### Comparative Example 3

In this comparative example, a solar cell module was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1, except that the film used for the surface side filler 103 was changed into a film of polyvinylidene fluoride copolymer (PVDF). However, both the interfaces of the polyvinylidene fluoride copolymer film were extremely poor in adhesion, and thereby a usable solar cell module was not obtained.

#### Comparative Example 4

In this comparative example, a solar cell module was prepared in the same manner as in Comparative Example 3, except that the laminating condition of 170 °C  $\times$  30 min was changed in that of 240 °C  $\times$  30 min. The solar cell module thus obtained was melted at the connection portion of eutectic solder, and the electric output could not be fetched. Accordingly, it was failed to obtain a usable solar cell module.

#### Comparative Example 5

In this comparative example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1, except that an acrylic resin film formed in

the following manner was used as the film of the surface side filler.

The above acrylic resin film was prepared as follows. Namely, methylbutylmethacrylate copolymer (trade name: DIANAL BR-102, produced by MITSUBISHI RAYON, glass transition temperature: 20 °C, molecular weight: 360,000) was repeatedly applied on ETFE and dried by 10 times, thus obtaining a 460  
5  $\mu\text{m}$  thick film.

#### Comparative Example 6

In this comparative example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell  
10 modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1, except that a coating film (thickness: 6  $\mu\text{m}$ ) formed in the following manner was used as the film of the surface side filler.

The above coating film was prepared as follows. Namely, 100 parts of LUMIFRON LF302 (trade name, produced by Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.) and 20 parts of three monomers of hexamethylenediisocyanate (CORONATE EH, produced by Nippon Polyurethane Industry Co., Ltd.) were sufficiently mixed, and the  
15 mixture was applied by screen printing, followed by heating/hardening at 120 °C for 20 min.

#### Comparative Example 7

In this comparative example, 21 pieces of solar cell module samples A and 4 pieces of solar cell  
20 modules B were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1, except that a coating film (thickness: 300  $\mu\text{m}$ ) formed in the following manner was used as the film of the surface side filler.

The above coating film was prepared as follows. Namely, 100 parts of LUMIFRON LF302 (trade name, produced by Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.) and 20 parts of three monomers of hexamethylenediisocyanate (CORONATE EH, produced by Nippon Polyurethane Industry Co., Ltd.) were sufficiently mixed. The mixture  
25 was applied using a film coater (trade name: SELECTCOAT, produced by NORDSON Co., Ltd.) and dried at 60 °C for 2 hr, followed by hardening at 120 °C for 20 min.

#### Evaluation

The solar cell modules obtained in Inventive Examples 1 to 11 and Comparative Examples 1, 2 and 5, 6  
30 and 7 were evaluated in the following manner with respect to items of (1) weather resistance, (2) heat-resistance, (3) durability against temperature change, (4) durability against change in temperature and moisture, (5) moisture resistance, (6) bendability, and (7) scratch resistance. The results are summarized in Table 1. In addition, the solar cell modules in Comparative Examples 3 and 4 failed to be formed, and  
35 accordingly, the results thereof are not shown in Table 1.

In the evaluation of the items (1) and (5), a solar cell module sample A to be evaluated was previously measured in terms of the initial conversion efficiency and the conversion efficiency after light emission for a specified time (corresponding to the durability in each test), and the change ratio therebetween was obtained. The change ratio thus obtained was taken as a standard (namely, 1). On the basis of the standard  
40 change ratio, the conversion efficiency of a solar cell module after a specified test was evaluated. The conversion efficiency for obtaining the above standard change ratio was measured as follows: Namely, a pseudo-sunshine at a sunshine spectrum of AM 1.5 was emitted to a solar cell module sample A at a temperature of 25 °C and at a moisture of 50% using a pseudo-sunshine source with a light quantity of 100 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> (trade name: SPI-SUN Simulator 240A, produced by SPIRE Co., Ltd.), and the initial conversion  
45 efficiency and the conversion efficiency after an elapse of a specified time were measured.

In the evaluation of the items (2), (3) and (4), a solar cell module sample B was previously measured in terms of the initial conversion efficiency and the conversion efficiency after light emission for a specified time (corresponding to the durability in each test), and the change ratio therebetween was obtained. The change ratio thus obtained was taken as a standard (namely, 1). On the basis of the standard change ratio,  
50 the conversion efficiency of a solar cell module after a specified test was evaluated. The conversion efficiency for obtaining the above standard change ratio was measured as follows: Namely, a pseudo-sunshine at a sunshine spectrum of AM 1.5 was emitted to a solar cell module sample B at a temperature of 25 °C and at a moisture of 50% using a pseudo-sunshine source with a light quantity of 100 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> (trade name: Xenon Lamp YSS80, produced by YAMASHITA DENSO Co.), and the initial conversion  
55 efficiency and the conversion efficiency after an elapse of a specified time were measured.

## (1) Weather Resistance

The solar cell module samples A of ten pieces were put in a sunshine weather meter (trade name: Sunshine Weather Meter WEL-300, produced by SUGA TESTER Kabushiki Kaisha), and were repeatedly subjected to a test cycle for 8000 hr in which light emission was made for 102 min and water spray in dark-adaptive ambient (moisture: 65%RH) was made for 18 min under the condition (illuminance: 410 W/m<sup>2</sup>, wavelength: 300-700 nm, black panel: 63°C). In this test, the conversion efficiencies of each solar cell module sample A were measured. The average value of the conversion efficiencies was compared with the above standard change ratio, and the variation (in percentage) relative to the standard change ratio was shown in Table 1. In addition, the test is based on JIS A-1415 specified for observing the weather resistance of a solar cell module in the case used for 20 years.

## (2) Heat Resistance

The solar cell module sample B was left in an atmosphere at 1500°C for 50 hr, and the appearance thereof was observed, and further the conversion efficiency was measured and the measured result was compared with the above standard change ratio.

The evaluation was performed on the basis of the following evaluation reference. The results are shown in Table 1.

- ⊙ : change in appearance, not generated; and variation to standard change ratio, 5% or less
- : change in appearance, little generated; and variation to standard change ratio, 5-10%
- △ : change in appearance, slightly observed but is not at stake in practical use; and variation to the standard change ratio, 10-20%
- X : change in appearance, largely observed (separation, cracking and coloring largely harming reliability are observed); and variation to the standard change ratio, 20% or more

## (3) Durability Against Change in Temperature

The solar cell module sample B was repeatedly subjected to a test cycle (-40°C/1 hr: 85°C/4 hr) by 50 times, and the appearance thereof was observed, and further the conversion efficiency was measured and the measured result was compared with the standard change ratio.

The evaluation was performed on the basis of the following evaluation reference. The results are shown in Table 1.

- : change in appearance, not generated; and variation to standard change ratio, 5% or less
- △ : change in appearance, little generated; and variation to standard change ratio, 5-10%
- X : change in appearance, largely generated (separation, cracking and coloring largely harming reliability are observed); and variation to the standard change ratio, 10% or more

## (4) Durability Against Change in Temperature and Moisture

The solar cell module sample B was repeatedly subjected to a test cycle (-40°C/1 hr: 85°C/85%RH/4 hr) by 20 times, and the appearance thereof was observed, and further the conversion efficiency was measured and the measured result was compared with the standard change ratio.

The evaluation was performed on the basis of the following evaluation reference. The results are shown in Table 1.

- : change in appearance, not generated; and variation to standard change ratio, 5% or less
- △ : change in appearance, little generated; and variation to standard change ratio, 5-10%
- X : change in appearance, largely generated (separation, cracking and coloring largely harming reliability are observed); and variation to the standard change ratio, 10% or more

## (5) Moisture Resistance

The solar cell module samples A of ten pieces were put in an atmosphere of 85°C/85%RH for 24 hr, and the conversion efficiency of each sample A was measured while emitting a pseudo-sunshine at a sunshine spectrum of AM 1.5 thereon using a pseudo-sunshine source (trade name: Xenon Lamp YSS800, produced by YAMASHITA DENSO Kabushiki Kaisha). The average value of the measured results was compared with the above standard change ratio. The variation (in percentage) relative to the standard change ratio was shown in Table 1.

## (6) Bendability

With respect to the solar cell module sample B, only a portion laminated with the reinforcing member was bent at a curvature of 10 mmR, and was evaluated in terms of the presence or absence of cracking or breaking.

The evaluation was performed on the basis of the following evaluation reference. The results are shown in Table 1.

- O : cracking or breaking, not generated
- X : cracking and/or breaking, generated

## (7) Scratch Resistance

The solar cell module sample A was held at angles of 45°, and on the sample A, sands having particle sizes under 100 mesh were naturally dropped from a height of 1 m at a dropping rate of 10 g/min for 100 min. Scratch generated on the surface resin layer was observed.

The evaluation was performed on the following evaluation reference. The results are shown in Table 1.

- O : scratch, not generated
- Δ : scratch, slightly generated
- X : scratch, generated

As is apparent from Table 1, in the solar cell module of the present invention in which the solar cell is coated with a coating material excellent in weather resistance, heat resistance, moisture resistance, adhesion, mechanical strength, and workability, the solar cell is stably held and achieves a desirable photoelectric conversion efficiency even in severe operational environments.

The effect of the present invention will be described below. The coating excellent in weather resistance can be achieved. Specifically, the coating excellent in weather resistance can be achieved by provision of a filler using a composition of vinylidene fluoride copolymer as fluororesin and acrylic resin. Differently from the case of using the conventional EVA, the above filler is not yellowed during use over a long period of time, thus preventing the deterioration in conversion efficiency of the solar cell.

Concretely, according to the above construction, the chemical structure has not excessively the hydroxyl group, so that the surface coating material is essentially excellent in moisture resistance. Differently from the conventional butyral resin, the filler can prevent moisture absorption in a high moisture environment, that is, it can prevent moisture from easily permeating into the solar cell. This makes it difficult to generate electric short-circuit in the solar cell. The above filler also eliminates irreversible devitrification which is the critical defect of butyral resin, thus preventing the deterioration in the conversion efficiency of the solar cell.

The coating excellent in thermo-compression bonding can be achieved by specifying the weight ratio between vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin, which are used for the filler, in the range of from 1/9 to 4/6. Specifically, thermo-compression bonding becomes possible at a relatively low temperature by specifying the weight ratio between vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin in the range of from 1/9 to 4/6. When the above weight ratio is larger than 4/6, heat-melting requires a high temperature of 200 °C or more. Consequently, in the case where a collecting electrode is formed of conductive paste containing resin, the resin is excessively cross-linked or oxidized by the above high temperature treatment, which possibly harms the long-term reliability of the solar cell module. Moreover, although being heat-melted, the filler is relatively low in bonding force, and is difficult to keep the bonding force for a long period of time. On the other hand, when the above mixing ratio (namely, the weight ratio) is less than 1/9, the weather resistance of vinylidene fluoride copolymer cannot be expected.

The filler excellent in adhesion can be achieved by specifying the acid value thereof in the range of from 5 to 50. Namely, the acid component is effective to improve the adhesion with a photovoltaic element or surface resin layer.

The coating can be further improved in the adhesion using a graft copolymer or block polymer containing acid as an acid component. Namely, in this case, the coating can obtain the stable adhesion for a long period of time even in severe environments. Moreover, the moisture permeability can be suppressed by reducing the added amount of the acid component.

The coating excellent in heat resistance can be achieved by cross-linking the filler. Specifically, the cross-linked filler prevents a problem in that it is softened or peeled during use at a high temperature. The coating, which is made of fluororesin, is also excellent in heat resistance. The coating prevents a problem in that as in the case of the conventional butyral resin, the added oxidation inhibitor is volatilized during use at a high temperature, and the yellowing is accelerated; consequently, it prevents the deterioration in the



conversion efficiency of the solar cell. Moreover, by the addition of a coupling agent into the filler, the above adhesion can be further enhanced.

5 The coating excellent in weather resistance can be achieved using tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer as a surface resin layer provided on the filler, the covering excellent in weather resistance can be achieved. Namely, weather resistance is enhanced by the effect of tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer together with fluororesin constituting the filler, and thereby the solar cell module having a high mechanical strength can be achieved. Of fluororesin films, tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer film has the highest breaking strength and breaking elongation, so that it assures the stable surface coating against impact and stress from the exterior, for example, sandstorm and hailstorm

10 The coating excellent in post-workability can be achieved using non-oriented tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer. Namely, in the solar cell module using oriented tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer, when the end portion of the module is bent, cracking or breaking is generated on the surface resin layer, and accordingly, the water repellency and moisture resistance of the tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer constituting the outermost surface cannot be expected. The above cracking or breaking  
15 can be prevented using a non-oriented film. Also, the non-oriented film is small in heat contraction ratio, and in contraction stress after heat-bonding.

In summary, using a mixture of vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin for at least the filler on the light receiving surface of the solar cell module, it becomes possible to enhance weather resistance, heat resistance and moisture resistance, and to prevent the reduction in the conversion efficiency of the solar  
20 cell module. Moreover, the interfacial adhesion of the coating material can be assured for a long period of time by introducing an acid component to the filler. In addition, the solar cell module of the present invention can be manufactured in the same manner as that for the conventional filler made of EVA or butyral resin, so that the equipment can be simplified

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Table 1

		weather resistance	heat resistance	durability against temperature change	durability against change in temperature and moisture	moisture resistance	bendability	scratch resistance
5	Example 1	0	☉	○	○	12	○	○
10	Example 2	0	☉	○	○	15	○	○
	Example 3	0	☉	○	○	19	○	○
	Example 4	0	○	○	○	30	○	○
15	Example 5	3	○	○	○	26	○	○
	Example 6	0	○	○	○	14	○	○
	Example 7	4	○	○	○	34	○	○
20	Example 8	0	○	○	○	13	○	○
	Example 9	0	☉	○	○	12	○	○
	Example 10	0	☉	○	○	12	○	○
25	Example 11	0	☉	○	○	12	○	○
	Comparative Example 1	9	☉	○	○	64	○	○
	Comparative Example 2	4	○	○	X	87	○	○
30	Comparative Example 5	0	○	Δ	Δ	25	X	○
	Comparative Example 6	10	○	○	○	63	○	Δ
35	Comparative Example 7	10	○	○	X	37	Δ	Δ

### Claims

1. A solar cell module in which at least a light receiving surface side of a photovoltaic element is coated with a filler, characterized in that said filler is formed of a composition containing vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin.
2. A solar cell module according to claim 1, wherein the mixing ratio (by weight) of vinylidene fluoride copolymer /acrylic resin in said filler is in the range of from 1/9 to 4/6.
3. A solar cell module according to claim 1, wherein the acid value of said filler is in the range of from 5 to 50.
4. A solar cell module according to claim 1, wherein said filler contains a graft copolymer or block polymer as an acid component.
5. A solar cell module according to claim 1, wherein said filler is cross-linked.
6. A solar cell module according to claim 1, wherein said filler contains a coupling agent.

7. A solar cell module according to claim 1, wherein said filler is provided with a transparent surface resin layer on the outermost surface.
8. A solar cell module according to claim 7, wherein said surface resin layer is a fluororesin film containing fluorine in an amount of 38 to 60%.
9. A solar cell module according to claim 7, wherein said surface resin layer is formed of tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer.
10. A solar cell module according to claim 9, wherein said tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer is not oriented.
11. A solar cell module according to claim 1, wherein said photovoltaic element is formed by lamination of a semiconductor photoactive layer and a transparent conductor layer on a conductor substrate.
12. A solar cell module according to claim 7, wherein said surface resin layer is subjected to corona treatment or plasma treatment.
13. A solar cell module according to claim 5, wherein said cross-linking agent is isocyanate, melamine or organic peroxide.
14. A solar cell module having a filler, characterized in that a photovoltaic element is coated with said filler by a method of heat-melting a mixture of vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin; forming said mixture in a film-shape; laminating said film and said photovoltaic element; and melting said film.
15. A solar cell module according to claim 14, wherein the mixing ratio (by weight) of vinylidene fluoride copolymer /acrylic resin in said mixture is in the range of from 1/9 to 4/6.
16. A solar cell module according to claim 14, wherein the acid value of said filler is in the range of from 5 to 50.
17. A solar cell module according to claim 14, wherein said filler contains a graft copolymer or block polymer as an acid component.
18. A solar cell module according to claim 14, wherein said filler is cross-linked.
19. A solar cell module according to claim 14, wherein said filler contains a coupling agent.
20. A solar cell module according to claim 14, wherein said filler is provided with a transparent surface resin layer on the outermost surface.
21. A solar cell module according to claim 20, wherein said surface resin layer is a fluororesin film containing fluorine in an amount of 38 to 60%.
22. A solar cell module according to claim 20, wherein said surface resin layer is formed of tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer.
23. A solar cell module according to claim 22, wherein said tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer is not oriented.
24. A solar cell module according to claim 14, wherein said photovoltaic element is formed by lamination of a semiconductor photoactive layer and a transparent conductor layer on a conductor substrate.
25. A solar cell module according to claim 20, wherein said surface resin layer is subjected to corona treatment or plasma treatment.
26. A solar cell module according to claim 18, wherein said cross-linking agent is isocyanate, melamine or organic peroxide.

27. A solar cell module in which a photovoltaic element is coated with a filler, characterized in that said filler is obtained by a method of dissolving vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin by solvent; coating the surface of said photovoltaic element with said mixed solution, thereby forming a composition of vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin.
28. A solar cell module according to claim 27, wherein the mixing ratio (by weight) of vinylidene fluoride copolymer /acrylic resin in said filler is in the range of from 1/9 to 4/6.
29. A solar cell module according to claim 27, wherein the acid value of said filler is in the range of from 5 to 50.
30. A solar cell module according to claim 27, wherein said filler contains a graft copolymer or block polymer as an acid component.
31. A solar cell module according to claim 27, wherein said filler is cross-linked.
32. A solar cell module according to claim 27, wherein said filler contains a coupling agent.
33. A solar cell module according to claim 27, wherein said filler is provided with a transparent surface resin layer on the outermost surface.
34. A solar cell module according to claim 33, wherein said surface resin layer is a fluoro-resin film containing fluorine in an amount of 38 to 60%.
35. A solar cell module according to claim 33, wherein said surface resin layer is formed of tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer.
36. A solar cell module according to claim 35, wherein said tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer is not oriented.
37. A solar cell module according to claim 27, wherein said photovoltaic element is formed by lamination of a semiconductor photoactive layer and a transparent conductor layer on a conductor substrate.
38. A solar cell module according to claim 33, wherein said surface resin layer is subjected to corona treatment or plasma treatment.
39. A solar cell module according to claim 31, wherein said cross-linking agent is isocyanate, melamine or organic peroxide.
40. A solar cell module having a filler, characterized in that a photovoltaic element is coated with said filler by a method of forming a film using a mixed solution of vinylidene fluoride copolymer and acrylic resin; laminating said film and said photovoltaic element; and melting said film.
41. A solar cell module according to claim 40, wherein the mixing ratio (by weight) of vinylidene fluoride copolymer /acrylic resin in said filler is in the range of from 1/9 to 4/6.
42. A solar cell module according to claim 40, wherein the acid value of said filler is in the range of from 5 to 50.
43. A solar cell module according to claim 40, wherein said filler contains a graft copolymer or block polymer as an acid component.
44. A solar cell module according to claim 40, wherein said filler is cross-linked.
45. A solar cell module according to claim 40, wherein said filler contains a coupling agent.
46. A solar cell module according to claim 40, wherein said filler is provided with a transparent surface resin layer on the outermost surface.

47. A solar cell module according to claim 46, wherein said surface resin layer is a fluororesin film containing fluorine in an amount of 38 to 60%.
48. A solar cell module according to claim 46, wherein said surface resin layer is formed of  
5 tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer.
49. A solar cell module according to claim 48, wherein said tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer is not oriented.
- 10 50. A solar cell module according to claim 40, wherein said photovoltaic element is formed by lamination of a semiconductor photoactive layer and a transparent conductor layer on a conductor substrate.
51. A solar cell module according to claim 46, wherein said surface resin layer is subjected to corona treatment or plasma treatment.
- 15 52. A solar cell module according to claim 44, wherein said cross-linking agent is isocyanate, melamine or organic peroxide.
- 20 53. A solar cell module in which a photovoltaic element is coated with a filler, characterized in that said filler is obtained by a method of depositing a mixed powder of powdery vinylidene fluoride copolymer and powdery acrylic resin on said photovoltaic element; and heat-melting said mixed powder.
- 25 54. A solar cell module according to claim 53, wherein the mixing ratio (by weight) of vinylidene fluoride copolymer /acrylic resin in said filler is in the range of from 1/9 to 4/6.
55. A solar cell module according to claim 53, wherein the acid value of said filler is in the range of from 5 to 50.
- 30 56. A solar cell module according to claim 53, wherein said filler contains a graft copolymer or block polymer as an acid component.
57. A solar cell module according to claim 53, wherein said filler is cross-linked.
- 35 58. A solar cell module according to claim 53, wherein said filler contains a coupling agent.
59. A solar cell module according to claim 53, wherein said filler is provided with a transparent surface resin layer on the outermost surface.
- 40 60. A solar cell module according to claim 59, wherein said surface resin layer is a fluororesin film containing fluorine in an amount of 38 to 60%.
61. A solar cell module according to claim 59, wherein said surface resin layer is formed of tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer.
- 45 62. A solar cell module according to claim 61, wherein said tetrafluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer is not oriented.
63. A solar cell module according to claim 53, wherein said photovoltaic element is formed by lamination of a semiconductor photoactive layer and a transparent conductor layer on a conductor substrate.
- 50 64. A solar cell module according to claim 59, wherein said surface resin layer is subjected to corona treatment or plasma treatment.
- 55 65. A solar cell module according to claim 57, wherein said cross-linking agent is isocyanate, melamine or organic peroxide.
66. A solar cell module according to claim 53, wherein said mixed powder is deposited on said photovoltaic element by electrostatic powder coating.

FIG. 1

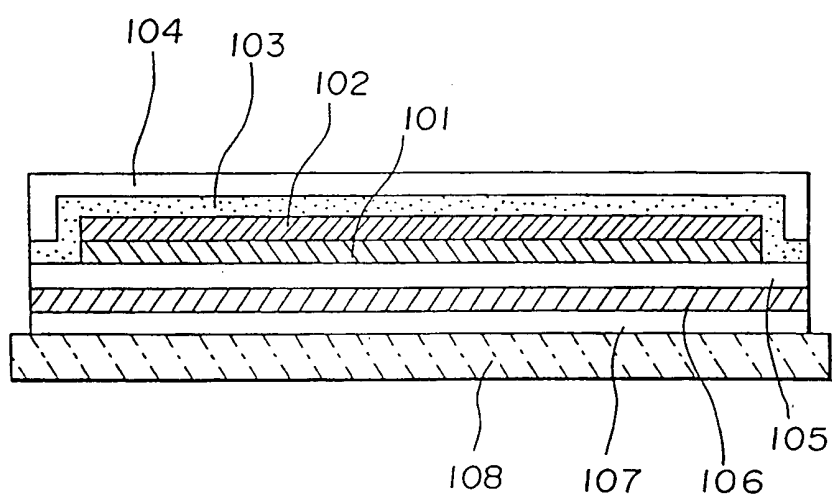
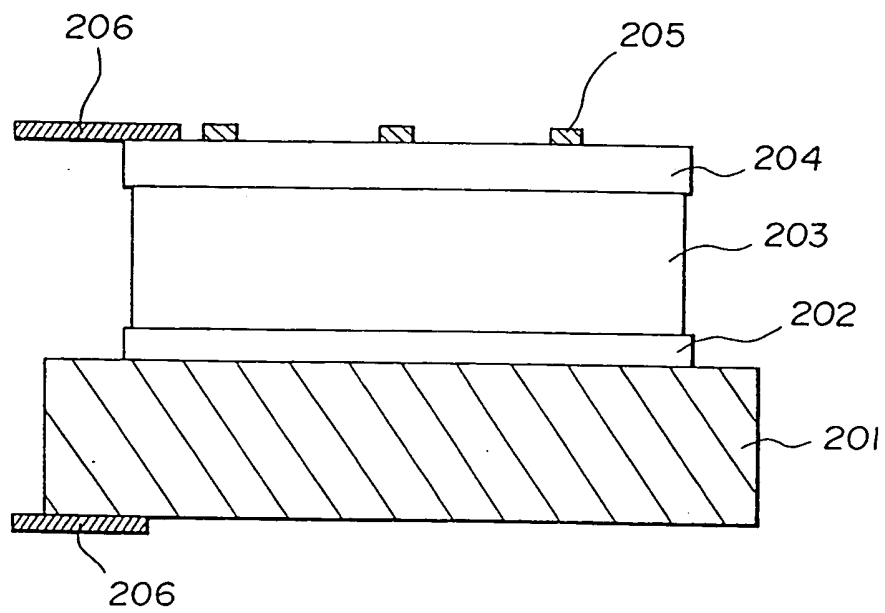


FIG. 2



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP94/01081

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
Int. Cl <sup>6</sup> H01L31/048		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
Int. Cl <sup>5</sup> H01L31/048		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1955 - 1994		
Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971 - 1994		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Microfilm of the specification and drawings annexed to the written application of Japanese Utility Model Application No. 198577/1985 (Laid-Open No. 107465/1987) (Toppan Printing Co., Ltd.), July 9, 1987 (09. 07. 87), Lines 4 to 18, page 7, (Family: none)	1, 14, 27, 40, 53
A	Microfilm of the specification and drawings annexed to the written application of Japanese Utility Model Application No. 97750/1985 (Laid-Open No. 6250/1985) (Mitsui Polychemical Co., Ltd.), January 17, 1985 (17. 01. 85), Line 14, page 5 to line 2, page 7, lines 2 to 11, page 8, (Family: none)	1, 7, 14, 20, 27, 33, 40, 46, 53, 59
A	JP, A, 3-239377 (Canon Inc.), October 24, 1991 (24. 10. 91), Line 1, upper left column to line 15, lower left column, page 4 & DE, A1, 4104713	1, 8-10, 14, 21-23, 27, 34-36, 40, 47-49,
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report
September 19, 1994 (19. 09. 94)		October 11, 1994 (11. 10. 94)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP94/01081

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP, A, 61-292971 (Teijin Ltd.), December 23, 1986 (23. 12. 86), Line 6, lower left column to line 16, lower left column, page 2, line 5, lower right column to line 10, lower right column, page 3, (Family: none)	53, 60-62 1, 14, 27, 40, 53

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